

IN THE MATTER OF THE FALSE IMPRISONMENT, INHUMANE TREATMENT AND TORTURE, OF WILLIAM SLADE BURGHEY, A. V. T. DEAN, AND THE REVEREND W. H. HUDSPETH, CIVILIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN SHANGHAI FROM 28th OCTOBER 1942 to 28th JANUARY 1943 and SUBSEQUENTLY AT HAIPHONG ROAD CAMP AND FENGTAI CAMP Near PEIPING FROM 28th JANUARY 1943 to 19th AUGUST 1945.

### A F F I D A V I T

I, WILLIAM SLADE BURGHEY, Director of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributors Limited, Shanghai, China, temporarily resident at Forest Gate, Barrswood Road, New Milton, Hants. MAKE OATH and say as follows:-

1. On 8th December 1941 when war broke out between Japan and Great Britain, I was a member of the Board of Directors of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributors Limited in Shanghai.
2. When His Majesty's Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr was at the Embassy in Shanghai, he established a number of Committees consisting of unofficial members of the Shanghai community, for his assistance. Among such Committees was one known as "The Ambassador's Publicity Committee" which consisted, amongst others, of A. V. T. Dean, Manager in China of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, the Reverend W. H. Hudspeth, representative of the British & Foreign Bible Society, and myself.
3. In consequence of the work undertaken by us at the request of H. M. Ambassador we were marked men, and I was confidentially informed that members of that Committee not on the Diplomatic List would be arrested as soon as the "KAMUKURA MARU" carrying Diplomatic and other officials, merchants, etc., had left Shanghai on 17th August 1942. Unfortunately representation made by me to His Majesty's Charge d'Affairs did not result in accommodation being made available for the above mentioned members of the Committee on the said steamer, with the result that we were left in Shanghai.
4. At 6.30 a.m. on 28th October 1942 I was arrested, and for three months was detained at Bridge House, the Headquarters in Shanghai of the Kempeitai, or Japanese Gendarmerie, as that body of military police was ordinarily referred to. The paper writing marked "W. S. B. 1." and now produced and shown to me, is my report "A" of the conditions under which I was confined at Bridge House aforesaid, examinations, generally inhumane treatment, and specific tortures, to which I was subjected.
5. On 28 January 1943 I was transferred from Bridge House to the Haiphong Road Prisoner of War Camp in Shanghai. Subsequently I was transferred with others from Haiphong Road Prisoner of War Camp to a Prisoner of War Camp at Fengtai, a few miles south-east of Peking. The paper writing now produced and shown to me, marked "W. S. B. 2." is a copy of my report "B" describing my experiences in those two Camps.
6. Subsequent to our release from Bridge House, the said A. V. T. Dean and W. H. Hudspeth and myself had opportunities of exchanging information as regards our experiences in Bridge House, from which it appeared that we had been confined under similar conditions, examined, ill-treated, and tortured, in much the same manner and to a greater or lesser degree.

SWORN by the said WILLIAM SLADE BURGHEY )  
 at 1 The Sanctuary in the City of ) Sgd. W. SLADE BURGHEY  
 Westminster this 21st day of February )  
 1946. Before me,  
 Sgd. Henry L. Bolton  
 A Commissioner for oaths.

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This is the Exhibit marked "W. S.B. 1."  
referred to in the Affidavit of  
WILLIAM SLADE BUNGEY Sworn before me,  
this 21st day of February, 1946

Sgt. Henry L. Bolton

Commr. for Oaths.

Compared with the Original and Certified as being a true copy

R. I. M. HENDERSON, Lieut. Col.

Tolgo, 11 June 1946



Private &amp; Confidential

REPORT A.

Brief resume of the treatment of William Slade Bungey (British) age 59. at Bridge House, Shanghai, from October 28th, 1942, to Jan. 28th 1943.

- Arrest At my Flat, No. 602 Grosvenor House, 219 Route Cardinal Mercier, Shanghai, by six gendarmes, accompanied by a Russian detective of the French Police, with two large motor cars and one closed army lorry, at 6.30 a. m. October 28th, 1942.
- Search They searched my Flat and took away sundry papers, photographs of my family, etc., and later took my dead box containing family jewels, foreign money, passport, and certain family documents. They seemed very angry, as they believed I had a lot of the British Press Attache's literature in my Flat - hence the lorry.
- Bridge House I was placed in a motor car with a gendarme in plain clothes each side of me who covered me with revolvers; also one with the Chauffeur. I was not allowed to take anything with me, and upon arrival at Bridge House was searched and all things taken away from my person and a receipt given for them (later returned after leaving Bridge House.) My collar, tie, handkerchiefs, studs, links, belt, braces and shoes were removed and for three months were not returned except shoes for wearing between cell and torture chamber; each time the shoes had to be returned to the cell guards.
- Cell I was thrown into a filthy, overcrowded cell, opposite the door leading to the compound, with the guards' office immediately in front of the cell bars. The size of the cell was approximately fifteen feet by ten and we had as many as 23 prisoners in it, the average being 18, and we were made to sit in a space not exceeding three feet square.

In the corner of the cell was a hole out through the flooring which served as a W. C. The stench was awful and over with us.

The prisoners were made up of Chinese, Soviet Russians, Koreans, Duchy of Luxembourg, Japanese (occasional), English (myself only). They were all filthy and covered with lice, open sores and other wounds, the result of 3rd degree methods and long incarcerations. A thin, filthy, sore despoiled blanket was handed out each night and this was my only covering for the first month. They refused to allow anything to reach me until the end of November, and I was without a towel, face flannel, soap, toothbrush, etc., The latter three items I never received from my outside friends although I know they were sent immediately I was arrested. Washing facilities outside the cell were only granted to Koreans and Japanese, and two buckets of water were given us daily for washing the face and body, averaging 8 men to the bucket; after washing we used the water to clean the cell floor. As the prisoners were diseased the prospect of even a quick rub of the face and hands were horrible.

During the whole three months we were not permitted a shave, haircut, or to cut our finger or toe nails. We tried breaking nails off and rubbing the broken finger nail on the concrete wall, but they festered badly and resulted in infected fingers for which the Japanese doctor would do nothing, and we made bread poultices from our food and bound up the fingers with a piece of shirt tail.

After nearly two months I was moved to a cell in an isolated building where the snow came through the window on to the floor. We were practically barefooted all the time as our socks soon wore through. No heat was permitted, even in the coldest snowy weather. The torture chambers were immediately overhead and we could hear the cries of the victims day and night, also the groans of the prisoners in adjoining cells. All prisoners going out for questioning had to pass in front of our cell and oft times it was an unpleasant sight when they returned.

Food

During the whole three months the Japanese only supplied us daily with a thin, watery chinese cup of rice congee for breakfast, and for dinner and supper one slice of bread each meal about 1 1/2" thick.

My friends sent me parcels, but they did not reach me for the first five weeks, and thereafter I was supposed to get a weekly parcel, but only three parcels of foodstuffs actually reached me in three months, as we were given 10 minutes to eat the parcel which time was totally inadequate. At first I handed two-thirds of the parcel to my guards and requested that I be allowed to eat the balance at dinner time. They took it, but that was the last I saw of it. We had to eat the food outside the cell in the presence of the guards and what I couldn't eat in 10 minutes I throw through the bars of the cell to the other prisoners. I was caught at it and was beaten over the head and body with a thin iron bar and made to kneel on the concrete floor for 1 1/2 hours until the guard was changed.

For liquid we shared a chinese rice bowl containing warm water or weak tea twice daily between 5 men.

Exercise

We were never allowed to leave the cell for the first two months and the only exercise I got was at night when they took us out to the next room for questioning - a distance of 10 yards. We never saw the sun in 2 months, or the heavens in daylight. The last month when I was removed to the other building, conditions were slightly better. We exercised every other day for 10 minutes in the courtyard, if it wasn't snowing or raining, and when the water taps weren't frozen we could go out at 7 o'clock in the morning and wash under the taps. As we were so bitterly cold we could not take our clothes off. The guards made a tub of hot water about six times in that month and all the prisoners washed in it (10 cells) and then throw cold water over the body. That was heaven compared with our previous lot.

Questioning

For the first 13 days after I was pushed into cell No. 1 in the building adjoining the gendarmerie main office, no Japanese official came near me. I made many requests to the guards and interpreters (who came to the cells to bring out prisoners for questioning) to be taken before an officer and charged, but they only laughed at me and refused my request. Then, on the 13th day of my incarceration, they came at 9.15 p. m. (bedtime 8.30 p. m.) and ordered me to get up and go with them. I was hustled through the gendarmerie head office up the stairs, and pushed into a cubicle with 1 chair and a table. There, three gendarmes in uniform were waiting for me and a Japanese interpreter named Yokomizo (nicknamed Jimmy).

Jimmy started in at once by saying that these gendarmes had the power of life and death over me and I must agree to the information they had about me, otherwise I should never see my wife and children again. They then charged me with conducting propaganda against the Japanese, and said they had clear evidence of my activities against Japan when I was a member of the British Ambassador's Publicity Committee prior to the 8th December 1941, and that I had used the Yoo Tsoong Tobacco Co. Ltd. (Branch of the British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.,) advertising organisation throughout China - both before and after December 8th 1941 - to stir up the Chinese against Japan. I denied it point blank and gave very full reasons which could quickly be substantiated - if given the opportunity, to prove the utter falseness of these charges. They worked on me for three months to make me sign a statement to that effect, but I refused and was made to sign a statement in Japanese which I was told was a true report of the questions put to me and the answers I had given. Not knowing the language I don't know what I signed - only that when I first demurred and asked for a translation I was beaten up and forced to sign. This is a digression: I must tell what happened the first night.

I said I would tell the truth and nothing but the truth and they could kill me if they liked, but I would make no false statement to suit



their requirements. They then laboured me over the head, neck, shoulders and arms with sticks, and a leather strap three thicknesses, each slightly narrower than the other. I fell several times and then the three of them struck me and I crashed over the table which collapsed; hours later I found myself all doubled up amongst the debris, and as I was coming to, a gendarme came in and stomped on my shins with his nailed boots. Later they propped me up and made me write a farewell letter to my wife and children, which I did and gave to them. Then they took me to another chamber and took off my coat and strapped me to a low tressle table with a half circle cut out of one end for the head to fit in. They then brought several large cans of water and poured without stopping on to my mouth and nose, asking all the time if I would confess. All I could do was wave my head - meaning "no". If I wanted to say "yes", I should lift my head forward in a nodding motion. Ropes were across neck, chest thighs and ankles. I took in a great deal of water and became unconscious. When I came to, a gendarme in uniform with top boots was riding my stomach astride and bumping up and down - getting the water out of my stomach. I was retching, and awful bile and stuff came up with the water, covering my eyes, ears, face and hair. I still refused and was then half lifted and dragged down the stairs and made to sit at the back of the gendarmerie office until I was fit to be taken to the cell. That was 5 a. m. and I had been on the go since 9.15 p. m. - I was taken back about 6 a. m. I was told that worse would befall me if I did not confess within 48 hours.

Two nights later they repeated the water torture and this time put a dirty piece of towelling cloth over my nose and mouth. This was awful but I refused to subscribe to lies and became unconscious for a longer time because it was morning when I was able to get my bearings and return to the cell - about 5.45 a. m.

A few nights later I was again beaten so badly that for three weeks I could not put my head to a pillow nor think clearly in any way; they tried to get information from me on other matters concerning my Company, but I was beyond thinking - my memory wasn't functioning.

During these periods the torturers were inquisitor-gendarmes named Yokohata, Nakatani and Suzuki. I have only found out the names since comparing notes in camp with others who were there with me. Yokomizo I am sure of; I can identify the others when confronted with them.

Later, when I went to the cell in the other building I was called out twice for all night sessions and my entire history from birth was required in detail. The interpreter was named Miyabe. He did not behave unreasonably and I have no kick with his treatment except for the long all night sessions. Afterwards he interrogated me during afternoon sessions when he took down exactly what activities took place at the British Press Attache's office as regards propaganda covering the European war up to December 8th 1941. There was nothing of a secret nature in this as it was not against Japan, and when my memory failed Miyabe himself supplied the details, showing he was fully conversant with our activities.

I also had several other beatings, etc. etc., but the foregoing is sufficient to go on with.

On the morning of January 28th, 1943, the head of the gendarmerie office addressed us and said that by the graciousness of the Generals we would not be court-martialled, but would be sent to Haiphong Road camp, and he was sure the Commandant would allow us to see our Shanghai friends - if we could not visit them, then they could visit us. Both were disallowed, and in 34 months I have not had a visitor.

My stay in Bridge House resulted in my arriving at Haiphong Road camp suffering from:-

1. Beri-beri.

2. Acute discharges from both ears and from the nose, caused by

infection contracted during the water torture.

3. Deafness. My hearing is at least 50% worse.
4. Hernia. I need an operation to sew up the stomach due to the water torture.
5. Lumbago.
6. I also suffer from "black-outs" and occasional complete loss of memory of a temporary nature, due to beatings over the head, eyes, and on the cheeks.

There is a very valuable man we should contact who was a prisoner in my cell for nearly a year. He is a Korean, a fine linguist and loyal ally and was employed by Jardine Matheson & Co., for which he was put into Bridge House. His name is Shur, and his two sisters from the Telephone Co., were also in Bridge House. He is familiar with all that went on, as the guards conversed with him all the time, and he knows the lay-out of the place thoroughly.

I have confined this memorandum to what affected me, but I can give much more of what I saw and heard concerning others - too horrible for words.

Signed by W. Slade Bungey

Director.

Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributors Ltd.,  
175 Szechow Road,  
Shanghai, China.

Peking  
28th Aug., 1945

Branch of British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.,  
London (England)

& Richmond (Virginia) U. S. A.,

Note: This report was compiled at request of Major Nicholls, U. S. Army Investigator and handed him on August 28th 1945. Later a full Army (U. S. A.) Commission was flown to Peking, China, in Sept. 1945 and complete forms on treatment during the 3 years imprisonment, by the Japanese Military and Gendarmes, made out by all in Haiphong Road and Tentai Camps.

To these Forms I also attached copy of this Report.

Signed W. Slade Bungey.

Compared with the original and  
certified as being a true copy

R. I. M. HENDERSON, Lieut. Col.

Tokyo, 11 June 1946

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this 21st day of February 1946.

Sgt. Henry L. Bolton

Commr for Oaths

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REPORT B.

WILLIAM SLADE BUNGEY - REPORT B on Imprisonment by Japanese in Shanghai, Haiphong Road Camp and Fengtai Camp near Peking from January 28th, 1943 to August 19th, 1945. British - age 58<sup>1</sup>

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To complete the story of my Imprisonment by the Japanese, I would state that on January 28th, 1943, I was taken to Haiphong Road Camp, Shanghai.

Approximately 370 men were in this camp under Commandant Orders. By order of the Japanese Government, we were classified as Prisoners of War and all given the rank of Sergeant and designated as "Dangerous Political Prisoners".

The average age in the camp at that time was 46<sup>1</sup> and later when Americans were repatriated in September 1943, the average was higher.

The Japanese did not provide any beds, bedding, or equipment, of any kind excepting one metal rice bowl and a cup, both of which were used discards by the Japanese army and were chipped and rusty in places.

The food was totally insufficient for minimum subsistence and when we protested, the Commandant said "we received Half Prisoners of War rations because we did not do any heavy work". We pointed out the average age of our men, but were told never to bring up this food matter again or we would be severely disciplined under military law. In fact, we were threatened several times with "Bridge House". To commence with I was able to get an outside contact to send in parcels of food, using the proceeds of sales of some of my private effects, which had been placed with a Swiss Storage Firm, but as the amount realized was small, it soon became exhausted. For a time we used the small sums provided through the Swiss Consulate by the British Government for comforts and to augment our food - by buying essentials such as potatoes, Lima and Soya Beans, Cracked Wheat, Red Beans, Hard Peas and Lard. Later, owing to difficulty with exchange rates, the British Government discontinued sending "Comfort Money". The last few payments were so delayed that when paid by the Japanese authorities, the Chinese Central Bank Notes had so depreciated that they were next to worthless and would only buy one or two items of little food value. It became necessary to raise loans outside to buy cracked wheat, beans soya and red, lard, egg flakes and potatoes to augment the small amount supplied by the Japanese. This food was only used for bare subsistence to keep up our minimum calory needs. Many men were developing Beri-Beri and other serious ailments due to malnutrition.

Eight to twenty five men were packed closely in rooms according to size.

Our armed guards comprised Japanese Regular Soldiers, Japanese Gendarmes, Japanese Police from the Shanghai Municipality, and Indian Sikh Police from the former International Municipal Settlement. The four branches were on duty all the time.

The first winter, rooms were heated. The second winter, one small stove was provided in the main hall, which proved so unsatisfactory that all heating was discontinued and the temperature was often below freezing point in all rooms and went below 20 degrees Fahrenheit in the courtyards which were enclosed.

During the whole of 1944 and up to the close of the war September 1945, the Red Cross Letters, which we wrote half yearly - July and December - were not sent by the Japanese, they destroyed them.

Early in August 1943, the Japanese arrested two of our men and they were returned after ten days of torture in a shocking condition. One, a British Member of the Shanghai Municipal Police named Hutton, when brought back to the Camp by the Gendarmerie on August 13th 1943 in a private car, was lying huddled on the floor of the car in a dying condition, his body

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was lacerated, and had been dehydrated. He was semi-conscious and died two days later, 15th August 1943.

The Japanese Guards under Lieutenant Honda and others, did everything they could to make life unbearable, using every mean device possible to deprive us of any comforts which we by our own efforts could contrive. One example - a few of us were able to purchase (pay after the War) a Diathermy machine which was badly needed in the Clinic. The Colonel approved and a few weeks after it arrived they refused us electric current for it.

On July 8th, we were ordered to pack up and were told the camp would be transferred north. We went by army trucks to the Shanghai Station and there were packed (like sardines) into 3rd Class Cars - hard seats - and notwithstanding the terrific heat, we had to stay packed for four days and nights in this train and were only allowed to move when going to the lavatory at the end of the car. Barbed wire was strung along the windows etc. and during the whole time were only permitted to leave the car twice for ten minutes walk on the Platform at Pukow and Tsinanfu. Our legs and ankles swelled up so badly that we had to take off our shoes. For food we were given hard biscuits of the dog variety and water once a day.

A strong guard of soldiers armed with Tommy and Machine Guns, hand Grenades etc., were on duty all the time.

On the fourth night at 11 p. m. we arrived at Fengtai Station - junction of the Peking - Mukden, Peking-Tientsin and Peking - Hankow Railways, which was an important military strategic centre for the Japs. We were made to walk over a mile, carrying luggage, etc., in the dark over a rough track. We were then dumped into a section of a Railway Godown. Over 200 men were placed in a section which was unhealthily overcrowded.

All communications with the outside were disallowed. No papers, mail, or facilities for buying food. The Swiss Consul in Peking was prohibited from contacting the Camp. High Tension Power Barbed Wires, five rows deep, were strung around the camp and were less than a foot from our open field latrines. A further lot of wires were placed about 300 yards from our camp.

We should have starved had we not brought with us some of the Iron Rations purchased by means of the loan previously mentioned.

Again, no provision was made for our coming. Fortunately, we packed our cooking and medical equipment on the train, so were able in part to keep the Clinic and canteen going.

We were told that this camp was only temporary and have since learned that we were intended for Japan, to be placed at a strategic centre (presumably as B.29 targets). Anyway, conditions became so difficult in Japan that our destination was changed to Manchuria, and it was only the Atomic Bomb which saved us from being sent there.

On August 17th, 1945, Major Nicholls, U. S. Army, with six others dropped by parachutes near our camp and were taken to Jap North China High Command Headquarters in Peking (six miles from Fengtai Camp). Due to the strenuous efforts made by Major Nicholls, we were taken to Peking on August 19th at 11 p. m. and lodged in two empty Japanese Brothel-Restaurants, and remained there until finally released and taken to the Wagon-Lite Hotel, Peking, on September 6th, 1945. There we awaited transportation to Shanghai. We left Peking on October 5th and boarded the U. S. A. Attack Personnel Auxiliary Vessel LAVALA and arrived at Shanghai via Tsingtau on October 11th, 1945. After seeing the chaotic condition Shanghai was in, I decided to carry on in the same ship to San Francisco, via Okinawa and Honolulu. I left the U. S. A. on the "Queen Elizabeth" and arrived in England on November 27, 1945.



In conclusion, I should like to place on record the admirable work done in the Camps by Dr. Sturton, in charge of the Clinic and Camp's Health; Messrs. E. Collar and W. Wright - the Camp's representatives - and Webber, in charge of the Kitchen. All are British, though the prisoners were of several nationalities, British, American, Dutch, Greeks, Belgians, Italians and Russian. These four men worked very hard and handled the difficult situations which constantly arose in admirable fashion.

Signed W. Slade Bungey

English Address

c/o British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.,	)	
Rusham House,	)	at present
Egham,	)	on leave
Surrey	)	in England

CHINA Address

Director  
Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributors Ltd.,  
175 Soochow Road,  
Shanghai,  
China.

Compared with the original and  
certified as being a true copy

R. I. M. HENDERSON, Lieut. Col.

Tokyo, 11 June 1946

余即於中國上海「イ・ツ」煙草配給有限會社理事「ウ  
リヤス・レイ・ト・バン・キ」現任計「ハ・ニ」ニ・ミルト「バー・ス・ワ・ド・キ」  
「キ・ス・ト・ゲ・イ」止に宣誓、上左如く陳述ス

「一九四二年十二月八日 日京ト英國、間ニ戰爭が勃發シタ時 余ハ  
海「イ・ツ」煙草配給有限會社理事、一人デアリマス。

四. 一九四三年十月二十日、午前十時三十分ニ私逮捕セ、上海ニ於ケル  
憲兵隊本部「フリッチ・ハウズ」ニ三月間拘留サレタシタ。  
軍隊警察、コ、一團ハ通例憲兵隊トシテ知らレテサマシタ。  
只今提去サシテ私ニ示サレタル「W. S. B.」ト記シテ附セラレタ書  
類ハ二記「フリッチ・ハウズ」ニ私が監禁サレテ居タ時、狀態私、受テ  
ク認問觀シテ残忍ト廢置タヒ特殊ト拷問ニ關スル私、報告  
「A」デアリマス。

五. 一九四三年一月二十日ニ私ハ「フリッチ・ハウズ」カラ上海「ハイフオンロード」  
俘虜收容所ニ移サレ、次イデ私ハ「ハイフオンロード」俘虜收容所ヨリ  
北京、東南ニ在リ「エンタ」俘虜收容所ニ移サレ、者達ト一緒  
ニ移サレタ。今提去サシテ私ニ示サレタル「W. S. B.」ト記シ  
テ附セラレタ書類ハ二記「ハイフオンロード」ニ私が監禁サレテ居  
報告「B」デアリマス。

Doc. 8175★

報告 A

× × × × ×

逮捕

一九四三年十月二十八日 午前六時三十分 上海「ルート・カード」に  
レ正二九「クロウナー」ハウス第六〇二号、私、部屋に於いて  
フランス警察、ロシア探偵ヲ伴ッテ六人、憲兵ニ依ル。彼等  
ハ二台、大型自動車ト一台、箱型トラックヲ持ッテ来タ。

搜索

彼等、私、部屋ヲ搜索シテ、私、種々、書類、家族、写真、其  
ヲ取リニゲ其後、私、家、宝石類、外國、金、旅券、及ヒ家、関スル或  
ル書類、ハイツに居ル証書函ヲ取リニゲタ。彼等、私が英國  
大使館附報道官、印刷物ヲ多數私、部屋ニ持ッテ居ルト  
信ジテ居タデ大層怒ッテ称デアッタ。——ソデ箱型トラック  
ヲ持ッテ来タデアル。

フリッツ・ハウズ

私ハ自動車ニ乗セラシ、私、兩側ニハ私服、憲兵が坐ッテ、拳  
銃ヲツキケテ居タ。運轉手、ソバニモ一人居タ。私ハ何物ヲモ  
持ッテ行クヲ許サシカッタ。フリッツ・ハウズニ着キトスガニ  
身体検査ヲサシ、總ベテ、物ハ身体ヨリ取リ去ラシ、ソ、品々、受  
取リ証ヲ与ヘラシタ（後日フリッツ・ハウズヲ去ッテ後ニ返サシタ）

No. 2 カラー、ネクタイ、ハンケチ、飾、ボタン、カフスボタン、ベルト、  
ズボン等。靴ハ取リ去ラシ、監房ト拷問室、間ヲ往復スル爲  
ニ穿ク靴ヲ除イテハ、三月、間返ヘサシカッタ。靴ハソノ毎ニ



★ Doc. 8/75

監房、衛兵ニ返サナクニハナラナカッタ

# 監房

私、不潔ヲ人、込ニデキル監房ニ投ゲ込ミタ。ソレハ構内（面シタ）  
入ロ、反対側ニアリ。監房、椅子、スケヤニハ衛兵室ヲアツタ。監房  
大キハ約十五呎二十呎、十八名が普通デアルが、其、中ニ我々ニ千  
三名ニ居タ。三呎四方ヲ越エナイ場所ニ生ラサシタ。

監房、隅ニ床ヲ切ツテ穴ヲアケラシテ、ソレが便所、役ラシタ。悪  
臭ニ基タシタ。イツモ我々ニ暖ミ入ニテ居タ。

囚人ハ中國人、ソウイェト人、朝鮮人「ルウセンブルガ」公國人、日本  
人（時々）と英國人（私一人、ミ）デアツタ。彼等ハ皆不潔ヲ残  
酷ヲ訊問ヲ法トキ期間、監禁ノ結果、風化膿シタ腫物其  
他、傷ヲ覆ハシテ居タ。薄イ不潔ヲ、膿デ汚シタ一枚、毛布  
が每晚渡サレ。是が最初、一月ノ間、私、唯一、掛ケルモノデアツタ。  
十二月、末迄彼等ハ何物ヲモ私、許ニ届ケサセナカッタ。ソレヲ私、  
タオル。洗面用、フラインネル、石鹼、齒磨場子其、他ヲ持タナカ  
ッタ。終リ、三品、私が逮捕サレルトスガニ送ラシタ。ソレヲ私、知ッ  
テ居ルが、外部、友人ヨリ私ハ全然受ケ取ラナカッタ。監房、外  
ノ水洗、便ハ朝鮮人ト日本人、ミニ許サレ。我々ニハ毎日顔  
ト身体ヲ洗フ為ニ二杯、バケツ、水ヲ与ヘラシタ。平均バケツ  
一個ニ八人デアツタ。洗ッタ後ニ我々ハソ、水ヲ監房、床ヲ掃  
除スルノニ用タタ。修業達ハ病ミタデアツタカラ。一寸顔ヤ手ヲ  
擦ルヲ考ヘル文デモ恐シカッタ。

3/10

九ヶ月ノ間、我ハ顔ヲ剃ルヲ斬、髪スルヲ指ヤ足、爪ヲ切  
ルヲ許サレナカッタ。我々ハ爪ヲ折ララトシ、折ラタ爪ヲコソリシ。

Doc. 8/175

☆

監房、衛兵ニ送サテハナラナカッタ

監房

私不潔ヲ人、込ニデキル監房ニ投ゲ込ミタ。ソレハ構内（面シタ  
ヘロノ反対側）アリ。監房、柵子ノスケキハ衛兵室オアツタ。監房  
大キハ約十五呎ニ十呎ヲ、十八名ヲ普通デアアルガ、其、中ニ我々、三  
ニ名モ居テ、三呎四方ヲ越ニタイ場オシニ坐ラサシタ。

監房、隅ニ床ヲ切ッテ穴オアケラシタ。ソレガ便所、役ラシタ。悪  
臭、甚タシタ。イツモ我々ニ浸ミ入ニデ居タ。

囚人ハ中國人、ドイツ人、朝鮮人「ルクセンブルグ」公国人、日  
人（時々）と英國人（私一人、ミデアツタ。彼等ハ皆不潔ヲ残  
酷ヲ訊問サシト七期間、監禁、結果、虱、化膿シタ腫物其  
、他、傷ヲ覆ハシテ居タ。薄イ不潔ヲ、膿ヲ汚シタ一枚、全布  
ガ每晚渡サレ。是ガ最初、一月、間、私、唯一、掛ケルモノデアツタ。  
十一月、末迄彼等、何物ヲモ私、許ニ居ケサセナカッタ。ソレヲ私  
タナル。洗面用、フラインネル、石鹸、齒磨場ヲ其、他ヲ持タナ  
ツタ。終リ、三品、私ガ逮捕サシルトスケニ送ラシタ。私、知ッ  
テ居ルガ外部、友人ヨリ私ハ全然受テ取ラナカッタ。監房、外  
ノ水洗、便、朝鮮人ト日本人、ミニ許サレ。我々ニハ毎日顔  
ト身体ヲ洗フ為ニ、二杯、バケツ、水ヲ与ヘラシタ。平均バケツ  
一個ニ八人デアツタ。洗ッタ後ニ我々ハ、水ヲ監房、床ヲ掃  
除スル、ニ用タタ。俘虜達ハ病氣ヲアツタタラ。一寸顔ヤチヲ  
擦ルヲ考ヘル文デモ恐シカッタ。

3

九三月、間、我ハ顔ヲ剃ル。新髪スル。指ヤ足、爪ヲ切  
ルヲ許サシナカッタ。我々ハ爪ヲ折ララトシ、折リタ爪ヲコソリシ。

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壁を擦るを試み、併し指にどうも化膿し指に微菌を入るは  
早に治さねば、日本、医者の心しに對しては、何れも知らず、我々、  
我々、食物、パン、巴布、ウツリ、シヤツ、襪、切し指に繻帶を  
巻、二ヶ月、後一軒離した建物、監房に移された。其処は窓が  
雪が入って来て床に達した。靴下はスリ、使用に堪へず、  
ウツリ、我々、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百、  
モ、暖、ハ、手、ハ、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百、  
ナ、事、ハ、我、等、ノ、叶、ヒ、声、ハ、隣、リ、監、房、信、房、呻、キ、声、ヲ、聞、ク、事、  
ガ、出、来、タ、訊、問、ニ、由、テ、行、ク、信、房、ハ、皆、我、々、監、房、前、ヲ、通、ラ、  
ナ、ケ、レ、バ、ナ、ラ、ナ、カ、ツ、タ、ソ、レ、テ、彼、等、ガ、戻、ッ、テ、来、タ、時、屢々不快、  
有、様、デ、ア、ツ、タ、

### 食物

三月、間中、スト、日本、人、我、々、ニ、毎、日、朝、食、ト、シ、テ、茶、碗、一、杯、薄、  
イ、水、ヲ、ヤ、ラ、ナ、粥、ヲ、晝、食、ト、シ、食、ニ、ハ、夫、々、一、町、半、位、厚、サ、パ、ン、ト、切、ラ、  
テ、一、タ、文、デ、ア、ツ、タ、

私、友、達、ハ、小、包、ヲ、送、ッ、タ、カ、始、メ、五、週、間、間、其、等、ハ、私、ガ、所、ニ、届、ク、ナ、リ、  
其、後、私、ハ、毎、週、一、夜、小、包、ヲ、受、取、ル、コ、ト、ニ、サ、ツ、テ、キ、タ、カ、実、際、ニ、ハ、三、月、  
ノ、間、ニ、食、物、小、包、ガ、タ、ツ、タ、三、個、私、許、ニ、届、イ、タ、文、デ、ア、ツ、タ、又、小、包、  
ノ、モ、ヲ、食、ベ、ル、ニ、時、間、ヲ、十、分、間、ト、ナ、ヘ、ラ、レ、ソ、レ、ハ、全、ク、不、十、分、デ、ア、ツ、タ、  
最初、内、ハ、私、ハ、小、包、三、分、ニ、テ、衛、兵、ニ、渡、シ、残、リ、タ、タ、飯、時、ニ、  
食、ベ、サ、レ、テ、ク、レ、ル、様、ニ、頼、ン、タ、彼、等、ハ、ソ、レ、ヲ、取、ッ、タ、ガ、ソ、レ、ツ、キ、リ、私、

ハ、ソ、レ、ヲ、見、カ、ケ、ナ、カ、ツ、タ、我、々、ハ、食、物、ヲ、監、房、外、デ、衛、兵、面、前、ガ、食、ベ、  
ナ、ケ、レ、バ、ナ、ラ、ナ、カ、ツ、タ、ソ、レ、テ、十、分、間、ニ、我、ガ、食、ベ、ラ、レ、ナ、カ、ツ、タ、モ、ハ、監、房、  
格、ナ、カ、ラ、他、ノ、信、房、ニ、投、ゲ、テ、去、ヘ、タ、私、ハ、ソ、レ、ヲ、見、付、ケ、ラ、レ、テ、頭、ヤ、身、



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作<sup>レ</sup>銅<sup>ノ</sup>鉄棒ヲ打<sup>ツ</sup>。衛兵が交代スルマデ。一時間半、間<sup>コ</sup>ソ  
クリート、床<sup>ノ</sup>上ニ跪<sup>キ</sup>セ<sup>ラ</sup>シ<sup>ス</sup>。

飲物トシテハ、我<sup>レ</sup>ハ飯茶碗ニ入<sup>レ</sup>テ湯<sup>ヲ</sup>或<sup>ハ</sup>薄<sup>イ</sup>茶ヲ一日二回  
五人分ケア<sup>ツ</sup>。

### 運動

始メ、二月間ハ決<sup>シ</sup>テ、監房ヲ離<sup>レ</sup>ル<sup>コ</sup>ヲ許<sup>サ</sup>シ<sup>タ</sup>カ<sup>ツ</sup>。私<sup>ハ</sup>得<sup>テ</sup>  
唯一、運動ハ、夜間ニ於<sup>テ</sup>イ<sup>テ</sup>デアリ。彼等が訊問、爲<sup>ニ</sup>隣室ニ私<sup>ヲ</sup>  
連<sup>シ</sup>テ行<sup>ク</sup>時デア<sup>ツ</sup>。距離ハ十ヤードデア<sup>ツ</sup>。我<sup>レ</sup>ハ二月間  
決<sup>シ</sup>テ太陽ヲ見<sup>ズ</sup>。又晝間ニ空ヲ見<sup>タ</sup>事モナ<sup>カ</sup>ツ。私<sup>ハ</sup>他、建  
物ニ移<sup>サ</sup>シテ最後ノ月ニハ状態ハ少<sup>シ</sup>ヨ<sup>カ</sup>ツ。我<sup>レ</sup>ハ雪<sup>ハ</sup>雨<sup>ハ</sup>降<sup>ラ</sup>  
ナイ時ハ中庭デ一日オキニ十分間運動シ<sup>タ</sup>。水道、栓<sup>ヲ</sup>凍<sup>ツ</sup>テ居  
ナイ時ハ朝、六時ニ出<sup>テ</sup>行<sup>キ</sup>栓<sup>ヲ</sup>下<sup>テ</sup>改<sup>メ</sup>テ事<sup>ハ</sup>出来<sup>タ</sup>。我<sup>レ</sup>ハ非常  
ニ寒<sup>ム</sup>カ<sup>ツ</sup>。テ着<sup>テ</sup>物ヲ脱<sup>ク</sup>事<sup>ハ</sup>出来<sup>ナ</sup>カ<sup>ツ</sup>。衛兵ハ其ノ月ニ  
月<sup>ノ</sup>六度桶一杯、オ湯ヲ湧<sup>シ</sup>テ<sup>ク</sup>シ<sup>テ</sup>。全部、信<sup>ヲ</sup>腐<sup>ガ</sup>リ<sup>シ</sup>ニ入<sup>浴</sup>  
シ<sup>テ</sup>監房ハナ<sup>ク</sup>。後<sup>ニ</sup>冷水ヲア<sup>ゲ</sup>ス。ソ<sup>レ</sup>ハ我<sup>レ</sup>ハ、以<sup>テ</sup>亦、運命ニ  
比<sup>シ</sup>テ天国デア<sup>ツ</sup>。

### 訊問

憲兵隊本部、隣<sup>リ</sup>ノ建物、サ一監房ニ私<sup>ヲ</sup>押<sup>シ</sup>込<sup>メ</sup>テ<sup>カ</sup>ラ最  
初、十三日間ハ曰<sup>ク</sup>、役人ハ誰モ私<sup>ニ</sup>近<sup>付</sup>カ<sup>ナ</sup>カ<sup>ツ</sup>。私<sup>ハ</sup>監房ニ  
来<sup>テ</sup>訊問、爲<sup>ニ</sup>信<sup>ヲ</sup>腐<sup>ガ</sup>リ<sup>シ</sup>ニ連<sup>シ</sup>テ<sup>カ</sup>ラ衛兵ヤ通訳ニ將校、前ニ  
連<sup>シ</sup>テ行<sup>ツ</sup>テ訴<sup>追</sup>スルヤラニ度々頼<sup>ニ</sup>テ<sup>カ</sup>ラ彼等ハ私<sup>ヲ</sup>嘲笑<sup>ス</sup>。

ソ<sup>レ</sup>デ私<sup>ハ</sup>要求ヲ拒絶<sup>シ</sup>タ。ソ<sup>レ</sup>ハ我<sup>レ</sup>ハ監禁サ<sup>レ</sup>テ<sup>カ</sup>ラ十三日  
ニ彼等ハ午後九時十五分ニ来<sup>テ</sup>(就寢時間ハ午後八時半)私<sup>ニ</sup>

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起キテ彼等ト一諾ニ行クヤウニ命じマシム。私ハ之ヲ以テ「憲兵  
隊本部」ヲ通ッテ換ケ階段ヲ上リテ、梯子ト、ドアヲカキツツアル小カ  
イ監房ニ押込メラシム。其處ニ「軍服」ヲ着タ三人、「憲兵」ト横  
講ト云フ名、「じい」ト云フ仇名、日本人、通訳ヲ私ヲ伴フテ登。  
「じい」ハズトニ始メテ、次、ナウニ云フ。是等、「憲兵」ハ私ニ対シテ、  
生殺、權ヲ有シテ居リ。私ハ彼等が私ニ關シテ有シテ居ル情報ニ  
同意シテハナラナイ。カモナケレバ私ハ決シテ、再ニ妻子ニ會フ事ハ出来  
ナイト。ソレカラ彼等ハ日本人ニ不利ヲ宣傳ヲ行フタトイフ事ナ  
私ヲ咎メ。彼等ハ私ハ一九四二年十二月八日以前ニ英國大使、宣傳  
委員會ノ一員デアツタ時、私ハ反日行為、明ラカナ證據ヲ持ッ  
居リ。又私ハ「フリテイシ」アメリカニ煙草有限公司、支社「イーツ  
煙草有限公司、中國全作ニ渡ル広告機關ヲ利用シテ一九四  
二年十二月八日以前モ以後モ一中国人ヲ反日的ニ煽動シタト云  
フ。私ハソレキツバリ否定シテ、此等、非難ガ全ク虚偽デアルト  
證據立テル事ヲ一モシモ機會ヲ与ヘラシム。速ヤカニ立証シ得ル  
今ノ理由ヲ擧ゲタ。彼等ハコノヤウニ趣旨ヲ陳述ラシ。私ヲ署名セ  
ヤトシテ、三月間私ニ働カセタガ、私ハ拒絶シ。私ニ向ッテナシタ質問  
ト私ガナシタ答、真ノ報告デアルト云ハレタ日本語、陳述書ニ署名セ  
コシム。言語ヲ知ラナイ。私ハ何ニ署名シタカ知ラナイ。私ハ  
最初ニ躊躇シテ、翻譯ヲニテクシト頼ニタ時、私ハ殴打サシテ、無  
理ニ署名セシメタ。是ハ支葉ノ話ナル。私ハ最初、晩ニ起リ  
事ヲ述ベナケレバナラナイ。

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發後、夜、和、無、大層、ビク打タレ、三週、間、間頭、枕ニセ、公事、が出来、ナカ  
 ン、又、高ニ、モハツキ、物、考、ル、事、が、出来、ナカ、ン、彼、野、ハ、和、會、社、ニ、テ、他  
 事、柄、ニ、関、ス、ル、情、報、ヲ、和、ヲ、得、ヨ、ト、試、ミ、タ、和、考、ル、事、ハ、問、題、外、ニ、ナ、リ  
 和、記、憶、ノ、作用、ヲ、失、フ、毎、日、

私ハブリダハスに滞在、結果を報告する意思ハ「ハフオニロード」収容所ニ着キ、  
タチアル

脚氣

二水貢ノ同ニ催シテ傳染病毒ニ因ル烈シイ兩耳、耳フルヤ瀕。

二年、周文王、和、聽、實、少、多、と、元、五、十、バ、カ、ニ、ト、更、ク、子、ヲ、生、ル、

四、ハルニヤ。水責と、存月、逢、七、端、ハ、手、術、ヲ、受、ケル、必、要、カ、ハ、タ、ク。

五、腰痛

六、私、又頭や目や頬を波打かし、夕が原、園トナツテ、遊セテ、頭如不ニヤリスルヤ  
シテ、又時折、時折ニ全然記憶ヲ喪失ニタリスル。

★ Doc 8176

報

告

B

私が見本入三監禁所より脱出結ぶ為一九四三年一月十八日ニ上海、ハイチ、  
アト「停務收容所」ニ連立行リテトヲ陳ニシヤ。

約三百七十名ノ人達、小舟就長、下ニ此ノ停務收容所ニ居ルニシ、日本政府  
命ニ依リ我々ノ戦争停務トシテ令散サレ皆軍曹ノ階級ヲ與ヘテ「危険ナル政  
治囚人」ト云フ名称ヲ付ケニシタ。

其時、收容所ニ於ケル平均年齢、四十六歳半デテ、後ニ米ノカ

九四三年九月中爲國ニセリタ時ニ平均年齢ハ三ト高カシタ。

日本人何等ノ優遇モ優具モ與ヘテ無シ、又一個ノ金屬製ノ木鉢ト「コ」

ヲ除キ何等ノ備品モ与ヘテ無シ、又「コ」ノ夫等備品ハ兩方共日本軍隊

使ニ与ニシタモノデ所々破損ニシテ錆カシテ居ルニシタ。食物ハ最少限ノ生活

ノ爲ニモ全然不充足ナリシ、我々が抗議スルニ此長ハ「我々何等重勞

働ニシタカラ停務食料ノ半量ニ受ケル」ト言ニシタ、我々ハ我々停

務連ノ平均年齢ヲ指摘ニシテ決ニテ三歳ト此食料問題ヲ持出シタ

「我々若シ持出セバ軍法ニ下ニ取リテ懲罰サレト言ハレニシタ、事實我々ハ

數回「ブリッヂ・ハウス」ト呼カレタ。又「以テ私ハスイス貯藏會社預キ

置タリ自命、私有物中或ハ物ヲ賣却シテ得タ金ヲ使テ食料ヲ小包デ

送り込ニテ賣リタリ外部ト連絡ヲ付ルニトガ出来タ。然シ實際收得

シタ金ハ小額ナルヲ直ニ盡キ果テニシタ。一時我々ハ慰藉ト我々、

食物ヲ補フ爲ニ英國政府ニ依リ「スイス領事館」通ジテ交渉サレタル額

金ヲ使シタ。即チ馬鈴薯、隱元豆、大豆、碾キ割リ麥、小豆、野豌豆、

及「ラード」様々必需品ヲ購ニテ使ニシタ。後ニ爲替相場三度ノ面倒

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Doc 8176-☆

報

言

B

私日本入監禁サシ多語ヲ結ガ爲ニ一九四三年一月廿八日ニ上海、ハイチ  
アード、停務收容所ニ連テ行リテコトヲ陳ベタミタ。

約三百七十名ノ人達ハ小字號長ト下ニ此、停務收容所ニ居タミタ。日本政府  
命ニ依リ我々ハ戦争停務トテ命數サレ皆軍曹、階級ヲ與ヘテ「危險ナル政  
治囚人」ト言フ名稱ヲ付ケニシタ。

其時、收容所ニ於ル平均年齢ハ四十六歳半トナリ、後ニ米ノ

九四三年九月中爲國サセシタ時ニハ平均年齢ハ三ト高カシタ。

日本人何等ノ愛モ愛具モ與ヘ共ニ又一個、金屬製、米鉢トシテ

コ除イテ何等ノ備品モコガテ共ニセシタ。又等備品ハ内ニ共日本軍隊

使ニ与ニタモノテ所々破損ニテ銷カシテ居タミタ。食物ハ最少限ノ生活

ノ爲ニモ全然不充分アリタ。我々ハ抗議スルト此長ハ「我々ハ何等重勞

働コシタカラ停務食料ノ半量ヲ受ケラタ」ト言ニシタ。我々ハ我々停

務連ノ平均年齢ヲ指摘ニシタ。決テニ此ト以食料問題ヲ待テ出シタ

コイモ若シ待テ出セバ軍法ト下ニ敵ニテ懲戒サレト言ハレタ。事實我々ハ

數回「ブリングハウス」ト呼カシタ。又コ以テ私ハスイス貯藏會社預テ

置タ。自分ノ私有物中或ハ物ヲ賣却シ得テ金ヲ使テ食料ヲ小包テ

送り込ニテ賣タ。多ニ外部ト連絡ヲ付ケルコトが出来タ。然レ、實際收得

シタ金ハ小額タ。直ニ盡キ果テニシタ。一時我々ハ慰藉ト我々ハ

食物ヲ補テ爲メ英國政府ニ依リ「スイス」領事館ヲ通ジテ支給サレタル額

金ヲ使シタ。即チ町令署隱元豆、大豆、碾キ割リ麥、小豆、野豌豆、

及「ラード」様々必需品ヲ購ニ使ニシタ。後ニ爲替相場場ニ関スル面倒

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Doc 81758

多々英國政府、懸蓄金、延滞し、停止し、之ヲ。最後、數回、支拂  
 非常ニ遲延シ、多々日本、當局、支拂ヲ受ケ、時、支那、中央銀行紙  
 幣、無價值ニ近キ極相場、下シ、僅カニ食糧價值、極ク少イ物ヲ一  
 ニ品購得ルニ過ギ、セシメシ。日本側カラ給與セ、ル少イ量ヲ補フニ破割  
 麥、大豆、小豆、トード、乾燥豆、及ビ耳、珍貴者、買フ爲メ外部、借取ルニトガ必  
 要ナリシ。此、食物、僅カニ生命ヲ維持スル爲メ用ヒ、我々ニ最モ限度、  
 「カロリー」ニカキセシメシ。多ク人、栄養不良、多ク脚氣症、他、重イ  
 病氣ニ罹リ、居シ。人々多シ、又人、人間が室、太キニ應ジ、諸室内  
 ニギンシリト話ス、込マレシ。

× × × × ×

最初、冬ニハ諸室、暖房サレシ。第二、冬ニハ、圍ノ小キ、暖房、不  
 同ニ取リ付ケ、シ、之ヲ夫レハ非常ニ不満、多ク、暖房、ス、力、停止、サ  
 氣温、屢々全部、部屋ニ於テ氷点以下ニ、圍ノ中、庭ニ於テ、華氏三十度以  
 下ニナリシ。一九四三年、全期間中、及ビ一九四四年九月、終戦ニ至ルニ、我々  
 が半年、母即ケ、二月ト、二月ニ書イ、ホ、字、經由、手紙、日本人、依リ、発表、サ  
 レ、彼等、ハ、支、破棄、シ、テ、サ、シ、ス。

一九四三年八月初旬、日本人、我々一行中、二名ヲ逮捕、三十日間、拷問、後、彼  
 等、慄然タル状態ニ歸、サレシ。ハット、ト言フ、上海市警察部、一英  
 人部員、ハ一九四三年八月十三日憲兵隊ニ依リ、個人自動車ヲ、收容所ニ運、  
 戻、サ、時、瀕死、状態ニ車、床、ニ、タケ、ミ、横臥、シ、居、シ、カ、後、身体、ハ  
 衰弱、ノ、負、シ、水、氣、ヲ、失、シ、居、リ、シ。彼、ハ、半、ハ、人事、不省、シ、タ、カ、三日、後、

一九四三年八月十五日ニ死亡シ、タ。 本田中尉 其、他、指揮下ニ在ル日本  
 衛兵、我々、ガ、自、ノ、力、依リ、老、安、シ、タ、何、ナル、慰、安、無、樂、ヲ、モ、無、ス、ル、爲、凡  
 元、卑、劣、ヲ、手、殺、ヲ、弄、シ、吾、々、ノ、生活、ヲ、耐、難、キ、モ、ス、ル、タ、彼、等、ノ、出来、事、何、モ

701D

Doc 8175 ☆

ヤリコニタ。一例ヲ申セ、我々、中、數名、者、ハ電氣施設器ヲ(戦後支那)  
購ニトガ出来タガ支シ、治療室ニ、非常ニ、必要タリタ、字ヌ。大佐ハ買ニ  
トヲ承認ニミタガ支シガ到着ニ、數週間、彼彼等、我々が支シ、電  
流ヲ通ズルニトヲ拒否シタニタ。

X X X X X

11/96